



Tennessee
Agricultural
Statistics
Service

Farm Facts



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Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings By Commodity, Tennessee, 2000 -2001¹

Commodity	2000	2001	% of Total	% of 2000
1,000 Dollars				
All Commodities ²	1,996,706	2,160,707	100	108
Crops	1,006,907	1,033,948	47.9	103
Cotton, Lint	120,759	157,229	7.3	130
Cottonseed	28,589	28,917	1.3	101
Tobacco	199,993	172,350	8.0	86
Soybeans	123,556	147,078	6.8	119
Nursery	140,300	141,669	6.6	101
Corn	113,356	135,221	6.3	119
Floriculture	64,069	57,481	2.7	90
Wheat	49,279	49,803	2.3	101
Hay	34,532	39,910	1.8	116
Tomatoes	35,061	9,900	0.5	28
Snap Beans	8,806	9,058	0.4	103
Grain Sorghum	2,621	3,820	0.2	146
Apples	1,883	1,760	0.1	93
Peaches	1,254	1,694	0.1	135
Squash	3,033	1,058	³	35
Other Fruits & Vegetables	43,393	45,950	2.1	106
All Other Crops	36,424	31,050	1.4	85
Livestock & Products	989,799	1,126,759	52.1	114
Cattle & Calves	416,110	409,572	19.0	98
Broilers	229,680	363,480	16.8	158
Dairy Products	193,200	215,460	10.0	112
Hogs	61,255	45,929	2.1	75
Eggs	28,727	31,850	1.5	111
Honey	785	727	³	93
Trout	522	362	³	69
All Other Livestock ⁴	59,520	59,379	2.7	100

¹ All data are subject to revision in the following year. ² Totals may not add due to rounding. ³ Less than 0.1 percent. ⁴ Includes Equine, Sheep & Lambs, Catfish, Wool, and other livestock items not listed separately.

Source: *Economic Research Service*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, July 2002.

Farm Cash Receipts Up 8 Percent

Tennessee cash receipts from farm marketings in 2001 totaled \$2.16 billion, 8 percent above 2000. Cattle and calves continued to rank as the number one industry in the State, contributing to 19 percent of the total cash receipts for the year. Lower marketings and prices resulted in a 2 percent decline in cattle cash receipts from the year earlier to \$410 million. Broilers were ranked second in the State, followed by dairy products, nursery(including floriculture), and cotton. Broiler cash receipts jumped 58 percent from 2000 to a record high \$363 million. Cash receipts from crop marketings, at \$1.03 billion, were up 3 percent from the previous year, and livestock cash receipts were up 14 percent at \$1.13 billion.

U.S. Production Expenditures Up 3.9 Percent in 2001

U.S. farm production expenditures totaled \$197.0 billion in 2001, up 3.9 percent from the revised 2000 total of \$189.6 billion. The largest contributors to the increase were tractors and self-propelled machinery up 13.0 percent; seeds and plants up 10.7 percent; labor up 6.3 percent; and farm services up 5.1 percent. These increases more than offset a 7.1 percent decrease in farm improvements and construction. The largest two expenditure categories were farm services, which accounted for 13.6 percent of the U.S. total production expenses, and feed, which accounted for 12.8 percent of the U.S. total. The farm services category includes expense items such as custom work, utilities, marketing charges, veterinary services, transportation costs, and miscellaneous business expenses.

The average expenditures per U.S. farm in 2001 were \$91,547, compared to \$87,543 as revised for 2000. On the average, U.S. farm operations in 2001 spent \$12,408 on farm services; \$11,711 on feed; \$10,224 on labor; \$8,783 on livestock and poultry purchases; and \$7,807 on rent. Revised estimates for 2000 indicated that U.S. farms spent an average of \$11,728 on farm services; \$11,312 on feed; \$9,558 on labor; \$8,311 on livestock and poultry purchases; and \$7,434 on rent.

The Farm Production Region contributing most to the total 2001 U.S. farm production expenditures was the Corn Belt with expenses of \$36.6 billion, 18.6 percent of the U.S. total. Expenditures in the Corn Belt were up 3.2 percent from the 2000 level of \$35.4 billion. In total expenditures, the Corn Belt was followed by the Pacific Region at \$33.9 billion; Northern Plains at \$26.4 billion (2000 - \$24.3 billion); Lake States at \$20.4 billion; and the Southern Plains at \$16.5 billion.

In This Issue:

<i>Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings</i>	1
<i>Farm Production Expenditures</i>	1,2
<i>Livestock Slaughter</i>	2
<i>Agriculture Land Values</i>	3,4

**Farm Production Expenditures: Major Input Items, Farms Reporting,
Average Per Farm And Total, Appalachian Region¹, 2000 - 2001**

Expenditure - Farm Share	Farms Reporting ²		Average Per Farm ³		Total Expenditures	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	Percent		Dollars		Million Dollars	
Total Farm Production Expenditures ^{4 5}	100.0	100.0	45,546	45,583	13,960	13,880
Livestock, Poultry & Related Expenses ⁶	31.1	27.0	5,155	4,926	1,580	1,500
Feed	67.7	63.1	9,625	9,130	2,950	2,780
Farm Services ⁷	95.8	94.7	5,318	5,353	1,630	1,630
Rent ⁸	24.1	24.1	2,382	2,496	730	760
Agricultural Chemicals ⁹	54.3	48.1	1,501	1,544	460	470
Fertilizer, Lime, Soil Conditioners ⁹	75.4	76.2	2,431	2,397	745	730
Interest	35.7	26.4	1,990	2,069	610	630
Taxes (Real Estate & Property)	100.0	99.7	1,207	1,248	370	380
Labor	44.2	43.5	3,948	4,138	1,210	1,260
Fuels	90.7	84.3	1,762	1,642	540	500
Farm Supplies & Repairs ¹⁰	89.9	82.9	2,708	2,562	830	780
Farm Improvements & Construction ¹¹	50.5	50.9	1,892	2,102	580	640
Tractors and Self- Propelled Farm Machinery	12.9	14.3	1,811	1,970	555	600
Other Farm Machinery	22.3	20.1	1,044	985	320	300
Seed & Plants ¹²	55.5	42.1	1,272	1,346	390	410
Trucks and Autos	17.0	14.1	1,436	1,544	440	470

¹ Appalachian Regions consists of KY, NC, TN, VA, WV. ² Number of farms reporting item divided by total number of farms. ³ Total expenditures divided by total number of farms. ⁴ Total includes production costs not allocated to any of the 16 expense categories published. ⁵ Includes landlord and contractor share of farm production expenses. ⁶ Includes purchases and leasing of livestock and poultry. ⁷ Includes all crop custom work, veterinary services, custom feeding, transportation costs, marketing charges, insurance, leasing of machinery and equipment, miscellaneous business expenses, and utilities. ⁸ Includes public and private grazing fees. ⁹ Includes material and application costs. ¹⁰ Includes bedding and litter, marketing containers, power farm shop equipment, miscellaneous non-capital equipment and supplies, repairs and maintenance of livestock and poultry equipment and capital equipment for livestock and poultry. ¹¹ Includes all expenditures related to new construction or repairs of buildings and fences and any improvements to physical structures of land. ¹² Excludes bedding plants, nursery stock, and seed purchased for resale. Includes seed treatment.

U.S. Slaughter: Commercial red meat production for the United States totaled 3.81 billion pounds in June, up 1 percent from the 3.76 billion pounds produced in June 2001. Cattle slaughter totaled 3.06 million head, down 2 percent from June 2001. The average live weight was 1,236 pounds, up 38 pounds from June a year ago. Calf slaughter totaled 75,900 head, down 2 percent from June 2001. The average live weight was 319 pounds, down 14 pounds from June a year ago. Hog kill totaled 7.54 million head, 1 percent above June 2001. The average live weight was 265 pounds, up 2 pounds from June a year ago. Sheep slaughter totaled 229,700 head, 1 percent below last year. The average live weight was 131 pounds, down 10 pounds from June a year ago.

Livestock Slaughter¹: United States, June 2001 and 2002

Species	Number Slaughtered		Total Live Weight		Average Live Weight	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	1,000 Head		1,000 Pounds		Pounds	
Cattle	3,120	3,063	3,737,989	3,785,218	1,198	1,236
Calves	77	76	25,739	24,214	333	319
Hogs	7,484	7,536	1,969,364	1,996,956	263	265
Sheep & lambs	233	230	32,734	30,109	141	131

¹ Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other commercial slaughter (excludes farm slaughter).

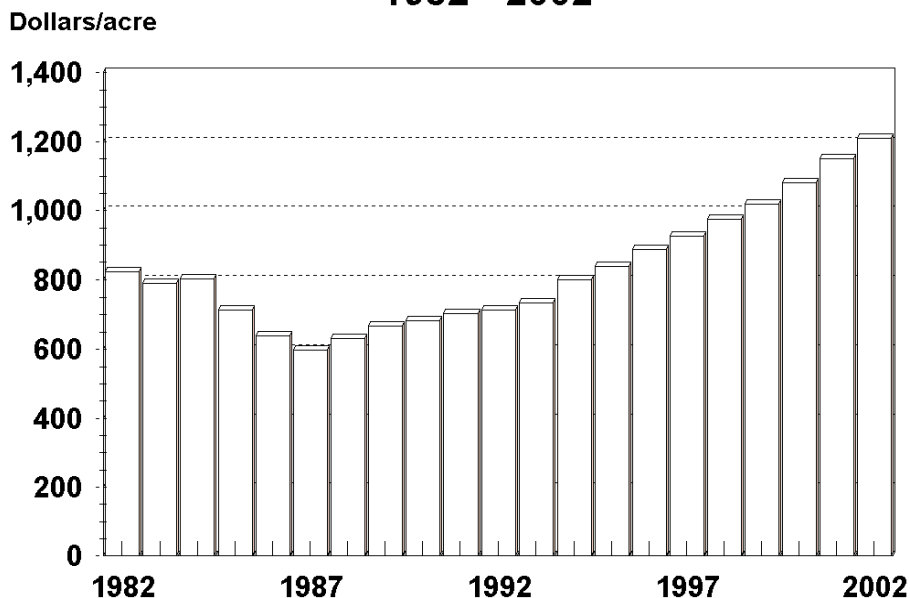
Tennessee Farm Real Estate Values Rise

Tennessee farm real estate values, including all land and buildings, averaged \$2,310 per acre as of January 1, 2002, up 3 percent from January 1, 2001. This is the 16th consecutive year that values have increased and have more than doubled since 1992. The overall increase was driven by cropland and pasture, which both rose 3.0 percent to \$2,390 per acre.

Average U.S. Farm Real Estate Values Continue Upward

The U.S. farm real estate value, including all land and buildings, averaged \$1,210 per acre as of January 1, 2002, up 5.2 percent from the previous year. All states except Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, and Washington showed gains from last year. The \$60 per acre increase in farm real estate values continued a climb that began in 1987. The overall increase followed cropland and pasture values, which rose by 4.4 and 5.0 percent, respectively, during 2002. Cropland values had been increasing by more than 5 percent a year, so this represents a slower rate of increase than previous years, likely due to low commodity prices and drought in western States. Regional increases in the average value of farm real estate ranged from 3.0 to 8.7 percent. The Lake States and Southeast regions, at \$1,870 and \$2,260 per acre, showed the largest percentage gains from last year at 8.7 and 7.1 percent, respectively. All regions again posted record highs with the exceptions of the Southern and Northern Plains. The Northeast region, with its urban influences, had the highest average value of farm real estate at \$2,810 per acre. The Mountain region, with its expanse of pasture and rangeland, has the lowest value at \$507 per acre. Dollar value increases of farm real estate, cropland and pasture for states on the East Coast are the largest in the country. Despite drought in several of these states, price competition from increased urbanization and development has likely more than offset any downward pressures on land values. Pasture values outpace those of cropland in many of these states, often due to its greater appeal and availability for development. The average value of cropland in the U.S. rose 4.4 percent to \$1,650 per acre. The largest percent increases, at 8.6 and 5.3 percent, were in the Lake States and Northeast regions, respectively. Cropland values were highest in the Pacific region, at \$3,710 per acre, and lowest in the Northern Plains, at \$719 per acre. Cropland values varied widely across States due to different circumstances and competitive uses of land. The impact of suburban and resort influences in states such as Wisconsin, Vermont, and Arizona resulted in continued above average gains in cropland values. Washington was the only state to show a decrease, dropping 1.5 percent from 2001, and continuing a decline that began in 1999. Poor commodity prices, concerns about the availability of irrigation water, and difficulty in securing financing have combined to hold cropland values down in Washington. The average value per acre for pasture in the U.S. increased 5.0 percent, with the great majority of States going up. The Mountain and Southern Plains regions, accounting for half of the pastureland in the U.S., both showed increases from 2001. Pasture values were highest in the Northeast, at \$2,330 per acre, and lowest in the Northern Plains, at \$251 per acre.

U.S. Average Farm Real Estate Value 1982 - 2002



**Farm Real Estate: Average Value per Acre, Appalachian Region, by State,
January 1, 1998-2002¹**

Region/State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Change 2001-2002
						Percent
Appalachian	1,720	1,840	1,990	2,160	2,250	4.2
Kentucky	1,450	1,530	1,600	1,770	1,850	4.5
North Carolina	2,080	2,250	2,500	2,800	2,900	3.6
Tennessee	1,810	1,950	2,150	2,240	2,310	3.1
Virginia	1,920	2,040	2,200	2,350	2,490	6.0
West Virginia	1,090	1,070	1,150	1,280	1,370	7.0
48 States	974	1,020	1,080	1,150	1,210	5.2

¹ Value of farmland and buildings.

Cropland: Average Value per Acre, Appalachian Region, by State, January 1, 2000-2002

Region/State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Change 2001-2002
						Percent
				Dollars		
Appalachian	1,830	1,930	2,100	2,300	2,400	4.3
Kentucky	1,620	1,630	1,750	2,000	2,100	5.0
North Carolina	1,950	2,130	2,400	2,700	2,800	3.7
Tennessee	1,970	2,100	2,240	2,320	2,390	3.0
Virginia	1,880	1,980	2,150	2,300	2,450	6.5
West Virginia	1,600	1,570	1,600	1,700	1,820	7.1
48 States	1,340	1,410	1,490	1,580	1,650	4.4

Pasture: Average Value per Acre, Appalachian Region, by State, January 1, 2000-2002

Region/State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Change 2001-2002
						Percent
				Dollars		
Appalachian	1,600	1,700	1,810	1,910	2,000	4.7
Kentucky	1,320	1,400	1,400	1,450	1,500	3.4
North Carolina	2,100	2,270	2,400	2,600	2,750	5.8
Tennessee	1,860	2,000	2,240	2,320	2,390	3.0
Virginia	1,800	1,900	2,050	2,200	2,350	6.8
West Virginia	860	825	900	960	1,020	6.3
48 States	489	503	524	558	586	5.0